

Competing Ferri- and Antiferromagnetic Phases in Geometrically Frustrated LuFe_2O_4

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We present a detailed study of magnetism in LuFe_2O_4 , combining magnetization measurements with neutron and soft x-ray diffraction. The magnetic phase diagram in the vicinity of T_N involves a metamagnetic transition separating an antiferro- and a ferrimagnetic phase. For both phases the spin structure is refined by neutron diffraction. Observed diffuse magnetic scattering far above T_N is explained in terms of near degeneracy of the magnetic phases.

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Magnetoelectric multiferroics are of interest for novel storage devices [1,2]. LuFe_2O_4 was proposed to be a multiferroic with a novel mechanism for ferroelectricity, based on Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} charge order (CO) [3] below $T_{\text{CO}} \sim 320$ K. Mainly for this reason, but also due to unrelated effects such as giant coercivity, it is currently attracting a lot of attention [4–19]. Both charge and spin degrees of freedom are localized at the Fe sites, which are contained in triangular Fe-O bilayers, a highly frustrated arrangement. For the CO, competing instabilities suggested by diffuse scattering above T_{CO} [12], were indeed linked to geometrical frustration [6]. Similar geometrical frustration effects can also be expected for the magnetism, the elucidation of which is important for understanding the magnetoelectric coupling and other intriguing effects such as giant coercivity [16].

LuFe_2O_4 typically exhibits magnetic order or freezing below about 220–240 K. There is consensus that the Fe spins have a strong preference to be aligned $\parallel c_{\text{hex}}$, perpendicular to the layers [15–21]. The magnetic behavior thus arises from Ising spins on triangular lattices. Consistent with the highly frustrated arrangement many unusual effects have been observed in different samples, including various cluster or spin glass states [5,19], a magnetostructural transition at $T_{\text{LT}} \sim 170$ K [13,15] and an anomalous “field-heating effect” [20]. Strong sample-to-sample variations in magnetic behavior are found, attributed to tiny variations in oxygen stoichiometry. Despite the high current interest, the details of the magnetic field (H)-temperature (T) phase diagram underlying these unusual behaviors have not yet been established.

In this Letter, we present a detailed study of the H - T phase diagram above T_{LT} of LuFe_2O_4 , see Fig. 1(a), [22] by

magnetization measurements and neutron and soft x-ray diffraction, revealing competing antiferromagnetic (AFM) and ferrimagnetic (fM) spin structures. The main focus is on samples with sharp magnetic transitions at $T_N \sim 240$ K to long-range spin order [15], which we propose to best approximate the intrinsic defect-free magnetic behavior of LuFe_2O_4 . We demonstrate that at T_N and $H = 0$ fM and AFM instabilities, which correspond, respectively, to ferro

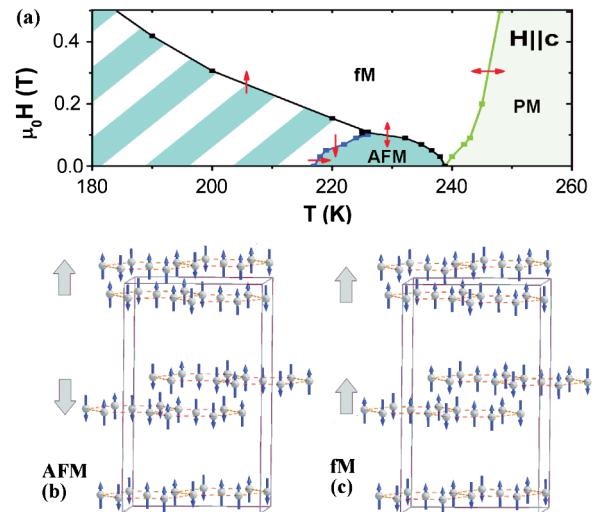


FIG. 1 (color online). (a) H - T phase diagram, which exhibits a PM, an AFM, and a fM phase, extracted from various $M(H)$ and $M(T)$ curves. The hysteretic region where either fM or AFM can be stabilized is hatched. Arrows across phase lines indicate for which measurement direction it is observed given the hysteresis. Spin structure in $C2/m$ cell [28] of the AFM (b) and fM phase (c). Gray arrows indicate bilayer net magnetization.

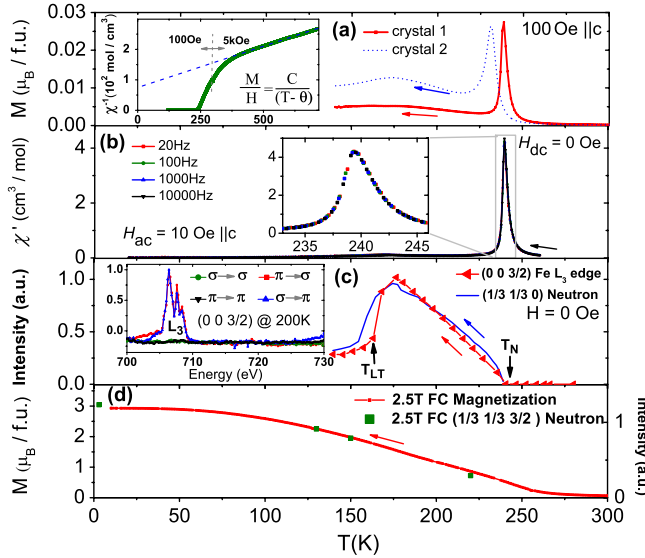


FIG. 2 (color online). T dependence of various properties, all measured on cooling. (a) Magnetization M , compared with another sample. Inset: Inverse susceptibility H/M with Curie-Weiss fit (dashed blue line) from 450 to 750 K. (b) ac susceptibility measurement with different driving frequencies; the inset shows an enlarged area at T_N . (c) Integrated intensity of $(00\frac{3}{2})$ x-ray reflection at 706.4 eV (Fe L_3) and the $(\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}0)$ neutron reflection, both in $H = 0$. Inset: Energy scans across the Fe L edges at $(00\frac{3}{2})$ with different incoming and outgoing polarization directions. (d) Integrated intensity for the $(\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}\frac{3}{2})$ neutron reflection and $M(T)$, both in 2.5 T.

and antiferro stacking of equivalently ordered bilayers, are nearly degenerate. These bear a striking resemblance with the two nearly degenerate CO instabilities [6,12] at T_{CO} , which we attribute to the similarity of binary (Ising spins or valence states) order emerging from competing interactions on the same strongly frustrated lattice. Diffuse magnetic scattering above T_N indicates a random stacking of still individually ferrimagnetically ordered bilayers. We emphasize that although AFM-fM metamagnetism has not been reported previously and may not be resolvable in the majority of LuFe_2O_4 samples, our results have strong implications for the general nature of magnetism in this material. In particular, our results underline the importance of geometrical frustration in LuFe_2O_4 , both for charge and spin order.

We studied various LuFe_2O_4 single crystals from the same batch as in [12–15]. dc magnetization M and ac susceptibility χ' measurements in $H\parallel c_{\text{hex}}$ were performed with commercial (Quantum Design) equipment. Polarized neutron diffraction in $H \sim 0$ (except a small guide field less than 10 Oe) was performed on DNS at FRM-II and non-polarized neutron diffraction with $H\parallel c_{\text{hex}}$ up to 2.5 T on D23 at ILL and C5 at Chalk River Laboratories, all using the crystal labeled S2 in [15]. Resonant x-ray diffraction at the Fe L_3 edge was performed on the SIM beam line (RESOXS

endstation) at the SLS. For comparison with previous work all reflections have been indexed in hexagonal notation.

$M(T)$ measurements show variations of magnetic properties even among samples from one batch. One extreme exhibits characteristics matching those of [23], with a strongly frequency-dependent peak in χ' around 225 K indicating a transition into a glassy state. The other extreme exhibits at $T_N \sim 240$ K a sharp peak in M and χ' without frequency splitting [Figs. 2(a) and 2(b)] and shows [Fig. 4(a)] sharp magnetic reflections in neutron diffraction, indicating 3D long-range spin order rather than a glassy state. We also characterized samples with intermediate properties: the peak signifying magnetic ordering is shifted to lower T [Fig. 2(a) dotted line] and becomes weakly frequency dependent. This indicates weakened magnetic correlations concomitant with “glassiness” and parasitic fM. In the following we focus on the type of samples showing the sharpest features in magnetization, where diffraction reveal sharp CO and magnetic reflections. Above ~ 400 K the inverse susceptibility H/M [inset, Fig. 2(a)] follows a Curie-Weiss law with the effective moment $\mu_{\text{eff}} = 5.51(9) \mu_B$ expected for $\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{-Fe}^{3+}$ and a negative Weiss temperature of $\theta = -307(9)$ K suggesting dominantly antiferromagnetic interactions, similar to YFe_2O_4 [24].

Isothermal magnetization $M(H)$ below T_N [Figs. 3(a) and 3(b)] indicates a first-order metamagnetic transition, which becomes strongly hysteretic for lower T . The hysteretic region is indicated by the hatched area in Fig. 1(a). The low- T saturation moment of the high- H phase [Fig. 2(d)], is similar to previous findings [16,21], implying fM spin ordering. In contrast to this, the low- H phase near T_N seems to be AFM [25], with $M \propto H$ and no remanent moment.

An AFM phase at 220 K and $H = 0$ is inconsistent with the fM spin structure previously proposed [15]. The absence of significant remanent M at 220 K could in principle be explained by the formation of compensating fM domains. However, the drastic effect of H observed on several reflections with neutron diffraction, including a decrease of $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \text{integer})$ and increase of $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \text{half-integer})$ reflections [Fig. 4(a)] and the emergence of additional intensity on structural reflections [Fig. 3(c)] show that the step in $M(H)$ clearly corresponds to a coherent effect, i.e., a genuine metamagnetic transition between two spin structures. The transition temperatures and fields from neutron scattering confirm the phase diagram from $M(H, T)$, including the large hysteresis.

The zero-field spin structure proposed in [15] describes very well the $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \text{integer})$ reflections, but does not account for newly observed magnetic reflections: With soft x-ray diffraction we observed a sharp reflection at $(00\frac{3}{2})$ when the energy is tuned to the Fe L_3 edge. According to previous work the polarization analysis [inset Fig. 2(c)] suggests that this is purely magnetic, resulting, as

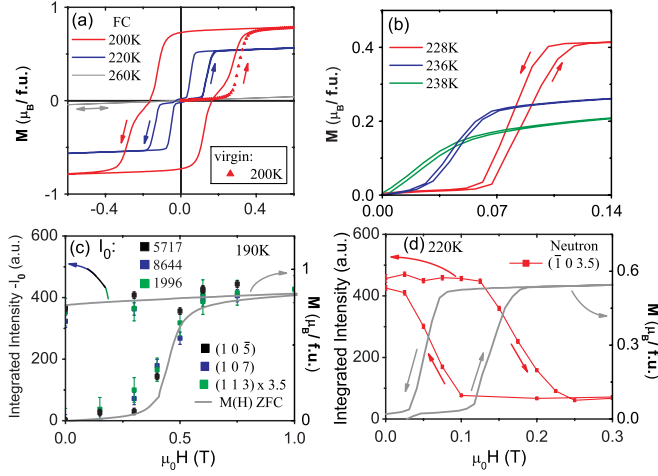


FIG. 3 (color online). (a),(b) $M(H)$ curves. The measurement direction is indicated by arrows. Virgin curves are measured after cooling in $H = 0$. (c),(d) Integrated intensity of different reflections in neutron diffraction (D23) vs H ; compared with $M(H)$, in (c) only the intensity change to I_0 on structural reflections is illustrated.

expected, from spins $\parallel c_{\text{hex}}$ [27]. The similar T -dependence to the $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)$ reflection [Fig. 2(c)] indicates that it originates from the same spin structure, further supported by the suppression of the equivalent $(\bar{1}02) + (00\frac{3}{2})$ reflection at the metamagnetic transition [Fig. 3(d)].

For the spin model in [15] calculations show zero magnetic intensity for these reflections. This model therefore has to be excluded. This spin structure [15] resulted from representation analysis based on the then only known $R\bar{3}m$ crystallographic cell with no CO and a single Fe site, leading to a very small number of spin structures to be considered. To describe the new observed magnetic reflections, we work within a $6 \times$ larger $C2/m$ CO cell [14], which corresponds to the magnetic cell for one domain according to all observed magnetic reflections.

We take the most expansive approach by ignoring symmetry and considering all 3^{12} possible spin configurations of 12 Fe Ising spins (allowing for partial disorder) in the primitive cell [28]. Of these, $\sim 15\,000$ structures yield the same relative intensities at $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \text{integer})$ as the structure proposed in [15]. To distinguish these structures, some broad-size restrictions for solutions can be made, based on the relative magnetic contribution of $\mathbf{S} + (00\frac{3}{2})$ reflections and an upper limit of $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \text{half-integer})$ and structural $\mathbf{S} + (000)$ reflections [28]. These restrictions show that 7 symmetry-inequivalent spin structures can possibly be consistent with the observed magnetic diffraction in zero field. Refining these by fitting domain populations and a Debye-Waller factor as in [15], but including $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \text{half-integer})$, 6 models are rejected due to very large reduced χ^2 , the remaining solution is the AFM spin structure shown in Fig. 1(b). In contrast to the rejected structures, this solution is fully ordered and has a simple

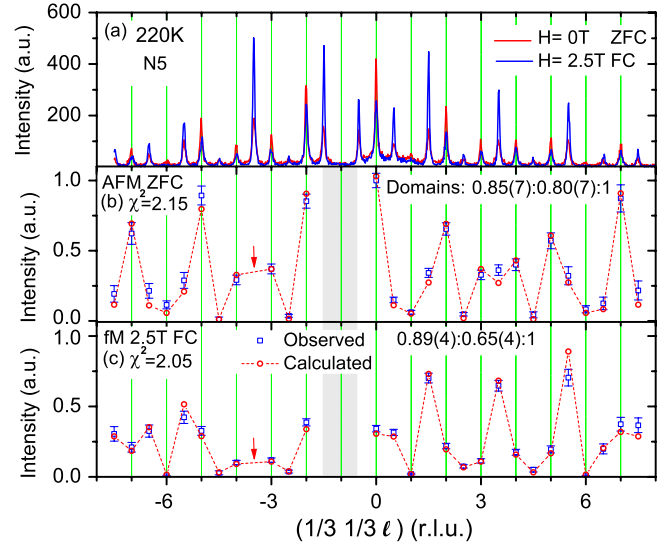


FIG. 4 (color online). (a) Neutron diffraction (N5) pattern at 220 K along the $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \ell)$ line in $H = 2.5$ T and in $H = 0$. (b), (c) Integrated intensity for scans along $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \ell)$ in both magnetic phases corrected at 220 K as described in the text. The dashed line represents the result from the spin structures shown in Fig. 1 with the fitted domain population D1:D2:D3 and a Debye-Waller factor [28]. The gray area indicate the magnet dark angle and the red arrow a reflection affected by a second grain.

relationship to the high- H spin structure (see below). In this structure the spins of each bilayer are fM aligned ($\uparrow\downarrow$), but the net moments of the bilayers are stacked antiferromagnetically, leading to the observed AFM behavior.

The moderate χ^2 of 2.15 is due to systematically slightly higher intensities on $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \text{half-integer})$ reflections [Fig. 4(b)]. A cause for this could be magnetic contrast due to different Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} moments. For the CO proposed in [3,12] no significant improvement on refinement with Fe^{2+} - Fe^{3+} magnetic contrast is observed for all possible spin structures, but a CO configuration previously rejected due to charged bilayers [12] can further reduce χ^2 to ~ 1 for the above optimal spin structure. Furthermore, a $\chi^2 \sim 1$ can also be reached by considering a high- H phase contamination, albeit with a 15% phase fraction, which appears inconsistent with the remanent magnetization observed in Fig. 3(d). Given the similar effects of cross-contamination and CO, the Fe^{2+} - Fe^{3+} distribution cannot be established conclusively [28].

The same approach was used for the high- H phase [28]. Comparing all $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \ell)$ with ℓ integer and half-integer values according to the diffraction pattern in 2.5 T [Fig. 4(a)] 245 possibilities remain. The $(\bar{1}02) + (00\frac{3}{2})$ reflection is strongly suppressed in the high- H phase [Fig. 3(d)], reducing the possibilities to 42. After comparing the magnetic contribution on different structural reflections [Fig. 3(c)], only 18 solutions remain, corresponding to 3 symmetry-inequivalent structures. Upon refinement, two

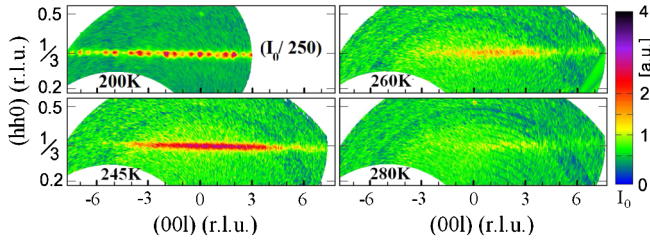


FIG. 5 (color online). Reciprocal space map of the scattered intensity (logarithmic scale) in the $(hh\ell)$ plane by polarized neutrons in the spin flip channel (DNS) at different T .

are immediately rejected, the other [Fig. 4(c)] is presented in Fig. 1(c).

The fM solution is identical to the AFM solution, except that all Ising spins in one Fe-O bilayer flip their sign, leading to the overall 2:1 configuration of \uparrow and \downarrow spins consistent with the observed [Fig. 2(d)] net moment. This different stacking of bilayer net magnetization between the AFM and the fM phase resembles the competing CO instabilities at higher T . Phase competition and metamagnetic transitions between antiferro and ferro stacking of net moments are expected for layered magnets with very strong Ising-anisotropy [29] and have been observed in a few model systems at low T , e.g., FeCl_2 [30].

Intriguingly for LuFe_2O_4 , in contrast to expectations in simple model systems, the AFM-fM transition extrapolates to $H \approx 0$ for $T \rightarrow T_N$ as seen in Fig. 3(b); i.e., at T_N and $H = 0$ the two phases seem to be essentially degenerate. The near-degeneracy of both charge and magnetic order is a hallmark of the importance of geometrical frustration in this system. The AFM-fM near-degeneracy in low H can lead to parts of the sample being trapped in fM after cooling through T_N , particularly for samples with reduced T_N [Fig. 2(a)].

The particular differences between the two nearly degenerate spin-structures suggest that the intrabilayer correlations are more dominant than the interbilayer correlations. Just above T_N we may therefore expect a random stacking of the net moment of still medium-range ordered bilayers, i.e., a 2D order [31]. In contrast to the ferrimagnetically ordered bilayers of LuFe_2O_4 , for FeCl_2 the spins on triangular single layers are ferromagnetically coupled. For LuFe_2O_4 , magnetic diffraction would result in strong diffuse scattering lines through $(\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \ell)$ above T_N , still reasonably sharp in-plane, but featureless along ℓ . This is indeed observed, visible even at 280 K in Fig. 5. Strong deviations from Curie-Weiss behavior up to ~ 400 K [inset Fig. 2(a)] [24,32], imply that these short-range correlations are significant in a wide T range including T_{CO} and may influence the establishing of CO [7]; provided there is a spin charge coupling [17].

Although the AFM/fM meta-magnetism presented here may not be resolvable in a majority of LuFe_2O_4 samples, the complex phase competition likely has ramifications for

all specimens of this material. For example, if disorder, e.g., due to oxygen off-stoichiometry, is added to the competing interactions, glassy freezing may be expected to replace long-range spin order at T_N , as observed in some samples [19,23]. Disorder will disrupt most easily the weak interbilayer correlations. It is thus natural to expect 3D spin order to be replaced by “spin-glass-like 2D-ferrimagnetic order”, as reported from early neutron diffraction studies [21], and for the related $\text{YFe}_2\text{O}_{4-x}$ clearly linked to oxygen nonstoichiometry [26].

In summary, we have elucidated the magnetic phase diagram of LuFe_2O_4 (Fig. 1) close to T_N and determined a ferrimagnetic and an antiferromagnetic spin configuration, which are almost degenerate at T_N and $H = 0$. This phase competition is not observed in classical metamagnetic materials, but is remarkably similar to competing CO instabilities at higher T . The near-degeneracy arises from geometrical frustration. Together with disorder it can lead, for example, to glassy freezing instead of long-range order, as observed in many samples, and competing magnetic fluctuations may influence the charge ordering and magnetoelectric coupling.

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